Ministry of
Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

2013/14 – 2015/16
SERVICE PLAN

February 2013

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Message from the Minister and Accountability Statement

It's an honour for me to deliver this service plan, that lays out the actions the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation will take over the next three fiscal years to create social and economic opportunities for Aboriginal peoples.

A key aspect of the *BC Jobs Plan* is government's commitment to improve opportunities for First Nations to participate in the provincial economy. This ministry has made great progress in reaching innovative agreements that bring benefits to First Nations communities while increasing economic certainty. When Premier Christy Clark launched the *BC Jobs Plan* in 2011, the plan included a commitment to reach 10 new non-treaty agreements by 2015. I am pleased to say that we recently fulfilled this commitment – two years ahead of schedule.

Our work on non-treaty agreements has enriched relationships with First Nations and complements the British Columbia treaty process. The ministry will continue to work toward final treaty agreements as the ultimate form of reconciliation.

We will also continue our efforts to close the gaps that separate Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians. The recent announcement of five pilot communities was another step forward in the development of our Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan, working with Aboriginal partners, the federal government and local governments to support education and job training, while preserving cultures and traditions. British Columbia will continue to work closely with our Aboriginal Women's Advisory Council to lessen the risks and socio-economic vulnerabilities faced by Aboriginal women and girls.

The past year has been one of incredible progress for this ministry. I take great pride in what we have achieved, but there is still much work left to do.

The *Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation 2013/14 – 2015/16 Service Plan* was prepared under my direction in accordance with the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*. I am accountable for the basis on which the plan has been prepared and for achieving the specific objectives in the plan.

Ida Chong

Honourable Ida Chong, FCGA
Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
February 5, 2013

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Purpose of the Ministry

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation is the B.C. Government's lead for pursuing reconciliation with the Aboriginal peoples[1] of British Columbia. A key component of reconciliation involves creating relationships that are mutually beneficial through collaboration and commitment. This includes working together to create a stable economic environment so that all British Columbians, including Aboriginal peoples, are able to pursue their goals.

The *BC Jobs Plan* will help facilitate transformational changes to the British Columbia economy; for it to be successful, uncertainty created by undefined Aboriginal rights must be addressed. Government must work in partnership with Aboriginal peoples to identify shared goals, strategic outcomes and progress to improve Aboriginal peoples' participation in the economy and quality of life. Three foundational documents provide a framework for the ministry's work: the *New Relationship, the Transformative Change Accord, and the Métis Nation Relationship Accord*. There are many paths to reconciliation and the ministry uses a variety of tools and approaches to respond to the diverse needs and interests of Aboriginal peoples.

Negotiations - The ministry negotiates agreements to help create economic certainty over Crown land and resources and works with First Nations to meet their social and economic goals. Negotiated agreements stimulate investment, create jobs, expand economies in communities throughout British Columbia and provide a better quality of life for Aboriginal people. These agreements include treaties, strategic engagement agreements and revenue sharing agreements.

Partnership - The ministry supports Aboriginal business development and success through a suite of initiatives and programs including the Aboriginal Business and Entrepreneurship Skills Training (BEST) program, Business Advisory Centres and Business Loan Program and the BC Aboriginal Business Awards. The ministry also supports the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan, a multi-stakeholder, community-driven approach focused on better education and job training, healthier family life, and strengthened cultures and traditions for off-reserve Aboriginal people in British Columbia.

"The Business Council of BC is a strong supporter of the certainty and shared prosperity that innovative and competitive development agreements bring to our resource sectors and our members encourage the ongoing pursuit of such agreements as being in the interest of all British Columbians."

Greg D'Avignon, president and CEO, Business Council of British Columbia

Engagement - The ministry engages with Aboriginal leadership organizations and

[1]Canada's Aboriginal population is distinct and diverse. The *Constitution Act* recognizes the Aboriginal peoples of Canada as the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada. "First Nation" is the generally preferred term for Indian peoples of Canada. The term Aboriginal as used throughout this document includes all people of Aboriginal ancestry, including First Nations, Métis and Inuit. The term communities means the diversity of Aboriginal communities as defined by Aboriginal people and includes descriptions such as urban, rural, metropolitan, land-based and reserve. The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation works with all Aboriginal peoples wherever they may live in British Columbia.

communities, including the First Nations Leadership Council, on tangible initiatives to improve quality of life and address community priorities. Some of this work includes: initiating individual projects using an assets-based community development approach, youth engagement and capacity building, delivery of programs and funding, and the Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women. The ministry also works with industry stakeholders to improve relationships with First Nations. In the spring and fall of 2012, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation and the Business Council of British Columbia worked with more than 220 industry delegates and provincial decision makers to deliver six engagement sessions around the province. These sessions resulted in numerous recommendations to improve the consultation process and build relations between First Nations and industry.

"Clean energy is a key part of the BC Jobs Plan, and an area in which First Nations are playing a vital and ever-increasing role. The fund's success speaks to First Nations' determination to bring clean power sources to their communities and to create new business opportunities."

Ida Chong, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Funding - Through the First Citizens Fund and other mechanisms, the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation supports Aboriginal business loans, business advisory centres, student bursaries, elders' transportation, friendship centre program directors, and the First Peoples' Cultural Council. The ministry works with partners to help fund the following language revitalization programs: Language Authority and Language Planning Program, Language and Culture Immersion Camps, Master – Apprentice Program, Pre-school Language Nest Program. The First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund provides capacity and equity development funding as well as a share in revenues from clean energy projects.

Strategic Context

The *BC Jobs Plan* is helping to transform British Columbia's economy through mining, natural gas, pipeline, transportation infrastructure, clean energy and other major development opportunities. To be successful, legal requirements regarding Aboriginal rights must be addressed and Aboriginal people and communities are provided with the opportunities, information and resources necessary to participate in, and benefit from development opportunities.

Minister Ida Chong, Haisla Nation Council Chief Councillor Ellis Ross and Minister of Energy, Mines and Natural Gas Rich Coleman at the signing of the Haisla Framework Agreement.

British Columbia has developed an innovative and flexible approach to reconciliation with First Nations that has had a large degree of success in shifting from a primarily adversarial and confrontational relationship to one which is more proactive and respectful, benefiting all parties.

In late 2012 Aboriginal communities across Canada began participating in the national movement Idle No More. Participants are seeking resolution to issues around Aboriginal rights and title, further work to improve social and economic conditions that Aboriginal people face and specific actions to ensure Aboriginal people participate in and benefit from development opportunities. British Columbia is viewed as a leader in Canada in regards to building relationships with First Nations. B.C. was the first province to directly share resource revenue with First Nations. The provincial government's priority is to negotiate agreements and build partnerships that facilitate investment and establish economic independence for First Nations.

British Columbia has enjoyed increased investment, employment and economic growth resulting from the improved investment climate and increased First Nation participation in local economies. Industry and developers have benefited from increased legal and economic certainty resulting from the increasingly positive relationships between British Columbia and First Nations.

Industry is supportive of British Columbia's approach with First Nations, whether that be pursuing long-term reconciliation through treaty, or through short-term agreements which facilitate better operational certainty and improved relationships.

The ministry has initiated expenditure restraint measures, including adhering to government-wide Managed Hiring Guidelines, travel restrictions, and other operating cost- management initiatives to achieve efficiencies and savings to support the government's commitment to balance the budget in fiscal 2013/14. The ministry is committed to meet its fiscal objectives while minimizing negative impacts on service levels to its stakeholders.

Economic context

> *"...when government and First Nations are able to get along, when there is equitable sharing of benefits, a positive environment for responsible economic development flourishes."*
>
> *Lorne Waldman, corporate secretary, Silvercorp Metals Inc.*

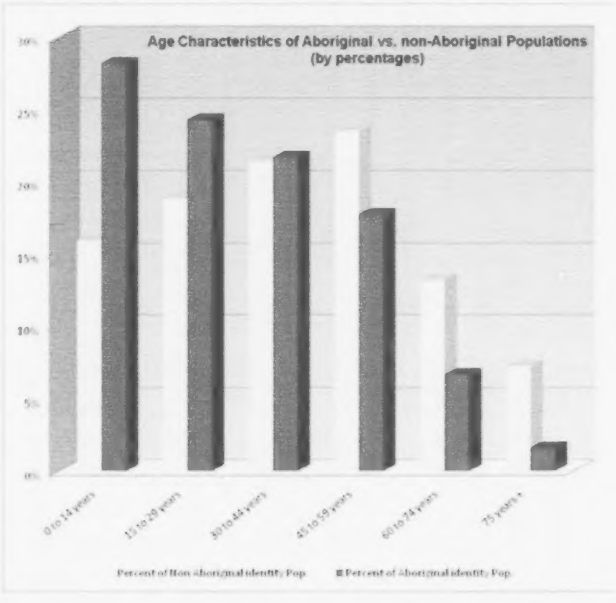
The Economic Forecast Council estimates that British Columbia's real GDP grew by 2.1 per cent in 2012 and projects that the rate of real GDP growth will remain at 2.1 per cent in 2013, before increasing to 2.5 per cent in 2014. Risks to British Columbia's economic outlook include a return to recession in the United States; the European sovereign debt crisis threatening the stability of global financial markets; slower than anticipated economic growth in Asia dampening demand for British Columbia exports; and a weakening of the United States dollar disrupting the financial markets and raising the cost of British Columbia exports abroad.

Negotiation and implementation of agreements, including treaties

Reconciliation requires government to listen and respond to the particular priorities of specific First Nations, government agencies and the business community. British Columbia is a world leader in creating innovative new agreements. A broad range of agreement types contribute to achieving reconciliation and creating economic opportunities for First Nations.

Treaties and other agreements are important tools for First Nations to develop sustainable, healthy, resilient communities. Strategic engagement agreements and economic and community development agreements represent innovative approaches to streamlining consultation obligations and sharing new resource revenues with First Nations. These agreements, among others, help build relationships with First Nations, resolve conflicts, or address concerns associated with development on traditional territories.

As the number and types of agreements between British Columbia and First Nations grow, the ministry is increasing resources for agreement implementation to meet needs and obligations effectively.


Age Characteristics of Aboriginal vs. non-Aboriginal Populations
(by percentages)
0 to 14 years
15 to 29 years
30 to 44 years
45 to 59 years
60 to 74 years
75 years +
Percent of Non-Aboriginal Identity Pop
Percent of Aboriginal Identity Pop

Demographic and social factors

In British Columbia, the Aboriginal population is characterized by unique demographic qualities that inform policy and program decisions made by government.[2] British Columbia is home to over one-third of the more than 600 First Nations communities in Canada, comprising the most culturally and linguistically diverse groups of

[2] 2006 Census. Data from BC Stats' *National Household Survey* will be available beginning in 2013.

Aboriginal peoples in the country.

The fastest growing population demographic province-wide is Aboriginal youth. The median age of the Aboriginal population in British Columbia is approximately 12 years younger than the median age of the province's overall population.

The B.C. Government engages Aboriginal youth on related provincial policy and program development. The ministry is working with youth to build constructive relations and promote leadership and mentorship. The ministry works with partners to focus on youth-identified priorities such as creative technologies, sports and recreation, and traditional arts and culture projects. British Columbia is also working with Aboriginal communities to ensure Aboriginal youth have the skills and training to take advantage of the demand for skilled workers.

Minister Chong presented 23 interns with completion certificates at a ceremony for the Aboriginal Youth Internship Program, year five graduation.

Increasing urbanization is another demographic consideration. The 2006 Census reports that 74 per cent of the Aboriginal population in British Columbia lives off-reserve, with 60 per cent living in urban areas. The Métis are a distinct population and make up a significant portion of the off-reserve populations.

The provincial government is working with Aboriginal partners, the federal government and local governments to implement an off-reserve Aboriginal action plan. The plan supports improved coordination of programs and services. It reflects a community-driven and multi-stakeholder approach, and will improve employment outcomes, supporting the *BC Jobs Plan*.

Climate change

The ministry has partnered with First Nations in British Columbia to support government's commitment to climate action and green energy initiatives and to generate new economic opportunities. The First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund was created as part of the *Clean Energy Act* to facilitate increased participation of First Nations in clean, renewable energy projects within their traditional territories. Since 2011, British Columbia has invested $3.56 million to help 61 Aboriginal communities participate in the clean-energy sector, including wind energy, biomass and run-of-river hydroelectric power. The First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund will also allow for revenue sharing with successful applicants, based on provincial resource rents, (i.e. land and water rentals), prescribed under the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund regulation, that result from clean energy projects that receive land or water authorizations after the enactment of the *Clean Energy Act*.

"We applaud the provincial goverment for supporting clean energy projects such as ours and look forward to their continued support over the lifespan of the project as the returns of this initiative benefit all British Columbians."

Chief Cheryl Casimer, St. Mary's Indian Band, on the First Nations Clean Energy Fund

Goal, Objectives, Strategies and Performance Measures

Goal 1: Immediate opportunities for improved Aboriginal and First Nation participation in the economy and increased certainty for development

A cultural performance and blessing open the event celebrating the renewal of the Nanwakolas Strategic Engagement Agreement at the Legislature in Victoria.

Objective 1: Improved economic and social outcomes for Aboriginal peoples

Strategies

- Negotiate and sign agreements with First Nations that create economic and social benefits, including revenue sharing agreements.
- Directly engage with business and industry to improve relationships with First Nations.
- Work across ministries to support Aboriginal peoples' access to programs and services associated with economic development including business venture opportunities and access to programs and services associated with skills development and training.
- Work across government and in partnership with Aboriginal peoples, to implement the *Transformative Change Accord* and *Métis Nation Relationship Accord*. Monitor and report on activities and progress on meeting these goals.

Performance Measure 1: Revenue sharing agreements

Performance Measure	2012/13 Forecast	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target
Number of completed revenue sharing agreements with First Nations (economic and community development agreements and economic benefit agreements).	4	4	4	4

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

The mining, tourism and oil and gas sectors create a wide range of jobs across the province that support families, accelerate economic growth and attract investment across the province. British Columbia is a leader in Canada in resource revenue sharing with First Nations. The Province is committed to sharing revenue with First Nations that are potentially impacted by resource development in their traditional territories. Revenue sharing agreements enable greater process certainty for the Province, First Nations and industry, shifting all parties into a partnership around development and solidifying support for project success. Economic and community development agreements, which are initiated on a case-by-case basis, are negotiated on projects such as major new mines and mine expansions and tourism initiatives like resort developments. Economic benefit agreements are agreements to share oil and gas revenues produced within First Nations' traditional territories and provide a solid foundation for increased participation in the regional economy.

Objective 2: Respectfully reconcile provincial interests with First Nations' Aboriginal and treaty rights

Strategies

- Support the conclusion of agreements among First Nations, the B.C. Government and local governments.
- Continue to seek improvements to treaty making through tripartite processes, including treaty revitalization.
- Link economic development to treaty through land transfers for current and future use.
- Work within government, with First Nations and with First Nations leaders to understand, clarify and seek solutions to issues involving Aboriginal rights and title.

"As we continue to work together to strengthen communities and build economic opportunities, our government remains committed to the treaty process as the most comprehensive path toward certainty and reconciliation with First Nations."

Ida Chong, Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Performance Measure 2: Treaties and related agreements

Performance Measure	2012/13 Forecast	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target
Number of completed treaties, incremental treaty agreements and agreements-in-principle.	7	7	7	7

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

The ministry negotiates and coordinates the negotiation of treaty, treaty-related, and non-treaty agreements to support successful reconciliation and secure a better future for all British Columbians. A treaty is considered to be the most comprehensive form of reconciliation between First Nations and government. Treaties address the rights and responsibilities of the Province, First Nations and Canada on matters including land ownership, governance, taxation, financial benefits, and environmental management (including wildlife). An agreement in principle is negotiated during the fourth phase of the six-stage treaty negotiation process. The agreement in principle outlines the major points of agreement between the parties. Incremental treaty agreements help to build trust and momentum toward treaty. They allow First Nations to realize benefits before treaties are concluded and implemented. For example, an incremental treaty agreement may allow a First Nation to develop an economic opportunity, provide employment for members or acquire culturally significant land parcels.

Performance Measure 3: Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements

Performance Measure	2012/13 Forecast*	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target
Number of completed agreements under the Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreement program.	107	117	124	128

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

*Cumulative totals include the forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements that were signed in previous years.

Discussion

Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements share forestry revenues with First Nations based on forest activity in their traditional territories. Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements were launched in the fall of 2010 to replace forest and range opportunity agreements as these latter agreements expire.

Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements directly support the forest sector by streamlining consultation with First Nations through negotiated consultation protocols and commitments by First Nations that improve stability on the land base. Developed in the spirit of the New Relationship, Forest consultation and revenue sharing agreements also support the *Transformative Change Accord* objectives; contain linkages to agreements that further reconciliation and progress to treaty; and support jobs and the economy by providing economic benefits to First Nations.

Goal 2: Reconciliation with Aboriginal peoples in British Columbia

Successful reconciliation produces long-term social, economic and cultural advantages for all British Columbians. Reconciliation is an ongoing process and it is rarely straightforward. It requires trust and commitment to overcome stumbling blocks along the way, and a willingness to learn from each other at all stages. Relationships built on mutual respect and recognition are key to making reconciliation possible.

Objective 3: Establish respectful relationships with Aboriginal peoples as a model for all British Columbians

The unveiling of a totem pole, part of a Reconciliation Journey ceremony with Tseycum First Nation.

Strategies

- Facilitate and support collaboration among Aboriginal organizations, all levels of government and the private sector on initiatives aimed at improving social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.
- Provide advice, guidance and direction to industry in engaging with Aboriginal peoples.
- Avoid confrontation and resolve issues.
- Engage with the First Nations Leadership Council to reach shared goals regarding improving First Nations communities and increasing certainty on the land base.
- Work with other provinces, territories, the federal government and national Aboriginal organizations to initiate and coordinate efforts to address issues of mutual interest.

Objective 4: Seek opportunities for early engagement of Aboriginal peoples on initiatives that affect their families and their communities

Strategies

- Support First Nations' access to land and resource tenures.
- Negotiate and implement agreements with First Nations, including treaties, which contribute to improved social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal peoples.
- Meet, or exceed, the Province's commitment to 10 new non-treaty agreements by 2015, as included in the *BC Jobs Plan*.

Performance Measure 4: Strategic agreements

Performance Measure	2012/13 Forecast	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target
Number of completed agreements that support strategic engagement with First Nations, including reconciliation agreements and strategic engagement agreements.	7	7	7	7

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Discussion

Non-treaty agreements focus on ensuring First Nations benefit from and participate in development opportunities, identify areas of common interest and create possibilities to work with First Nations to achieve mutual goals through meaningful engagement processes with First Nations. Specific elements of each agreement are flexible, depending on the parties' objectives, local needs, and relationship history. Strategic engagement agreements establish a government-to-government relationship and improve processes for decision making. Reconciliation agreements are specifically designed to increase economic and legal certainty for resource and land use, establish a process for shared decision making and create economic opportunities for First Nations communities.

Objective 5: Work with Aboriginal peoples to enhance and build capacity in Aboriginal communities, governments and organizations

Strategies

- Manage the First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund and lead negotiation of carbon offset-sharing arrangements with First Nations.
- Provide economic opportunities through the implementation of treaties and other agreements with Aboriginal people
- Support governance and capacity initiatives in Aboriginal communities, governments and organizations including working with First Nations through multi-sectoral partnerships such as the Tahltan socio-cultural working group and the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan.
- Support Métis governance and capacity development on a tripartite basis.
- Improve data collection and reporting specific to off-reserve/urban Aboriginal populations.
- Work with Aboriginal youth organizations to support Aboriginal youth to develop their capacity and opportunities for engaging with government on issues of importance to them.

Performance Measure 5: Capacity building

Performance Measure	2012/13 Baseline	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target
Number of capacity-building engagements with communities, youth and Aboriginal organizations.	12	12	12	12

Discussion

In the previous service plan, Performance Measure 5 was limited to reporting on progress under a Memorandum of Understanding with the First Nations Summit Society and the First Nations Public Service Secretariat to enhance the professional capacity of the British Columbia First Nations' Public Service, which is responsible for delivering services for First Nations communities and organizations. This year this performance measure has been expanded to capture the broader work the ministry does to engage directly with Aboriginal youth, communities and organizations, to build capacity through initiatives including governance support, community engagement, short-term work exchanges, job shadowing, human resource development and building youth leadership.

The ministry's efforts also support government's Diversity and Inclusiveness Strategy and enhance initiatives such as the Aboriginal Youth Internship Program and the Building Public Service Capacity in Aboriginal Relations strategy.

Objective 6: Work across government to support the delivery of programs and services to off-reserve and urban Aboriginal populations

"The BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres welcomes this opportunity to advance the ORAAP implementation process and to continue to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal people living off-reserve. We sign this agreement with a sense of urgency and dedication for achieving real change and positive growth for our people, and we recognize the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation for their leadership and commitment to strengthen our longstanding relationship."

BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres President Annette Morgan

Strategies

- Work with provincial ministries to identify how to better coordinate programs to improve outcomes.
- Work with provincial ministries, Aboriginal partners, the federal government and local governments to develop an off-reserve Aboriginal action plan.
- Undertake evidence-based research to support the Aboriginal action plan.
- Work with the five ORAAP pilot communities (Vancouver, Surrey, Duncan, Prince George and Kamloops) to support the implementation of the first phase of the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan.

Objective 7: Strengthen the Province's capacity to engage effectively with Aboriginal peoples

Strategies

- Support public service employees in working effectively, respectfully and knowledgably with Aboriginal peoples.
- Coordinate and streamline consultation processes and provide information management systems to government and provincial government partners.
- Provide strategic advice across government and facilitate coordinated consultation strategies for major projects with multi-agency authorizations.

Performance Measure 6: Applied knowledge of Aboriginal peoples

Performance Measure	2012/13 Forecast	2013/14 Target	2014/15 Target	2015/16 Target
Percentage of public service employees who are able to use their knowledge of Aboriginal peoples, histories and cultures to influence their day-to-day work.*	Data not available	Maintain or improve on 59%	Improve	Improve

Data Source: Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
*The data is taken from a survey of public service employees.

Discussion

The ministry has developed a strategy called Building Public Service Capacity in Aboriginal Relations. This strategy features a new website for public service employees that houses resources and tools to support public service employees in working effectively, respectfully and knowledgably with Aboriginal peoples. The strategy also contains a performance measurement framework, including a survey for provincial public service employees, gauging perceptions of how well the provincial government is working in Aboriginal relations. Survey results help the ministry determine whether it is meeting the needs of staff and where to focus its efforts to achieve results. The survey is now being conducted on a bi-annual basis.

Resource Summary

Core Business Area	2012/13 Restated Estimates [1]	2013/14 Estimates[2]	2014/15 Plan	2015/16 Plan
Operating Expenses ($000)				
Negotiations and Implementation	13,708	13,537	13,537	13,537
Partnerships and Community Renewal	4,054	4,003	4,003	4,003
Strategic Initiatives	13,316	13,150	13,150	13,150
Executive and Support Services	3,899	3,862	3,862	3,862
Treaty and Other Agreements Funding	40,007	43,086	42,607	44,163
First Citizen Fund Special Account	3,230	3,030	2,830	2,830
First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund	2,151	1,811	318	2,169
Total	80,365	82,479	80,307	83,714
Ministry Capital Expenditures (Consolidated Revenue Fund) ($000)				
Executive and Support Services	391	1	1	1
Total	391	1	1	1

[1] For comparative purposes, amounts shown for the 2012/13 have been restated to be consistent with the presentation of the 2013/14 Estimates.

[2] Further information on program funding and vote recoveries is available in the Estimates and Supplement to the Estimates.

Appendices

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Hyperlinks to Additional Information

BC Treaty Commission

www.bctreaty.net/index.php

First Peoples' Cultural Council

www.fphlcc.ca/

Métis Nation Relationship Accord

http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/social/accord.html

New Relationship

www.gov.bc.ca/arr/newrelationship/down/new_relationship.pdf

New Relationship Trust

www.newrelationshiptrust.ca/

Transformative Change Accord

www.gov.bc.ca/arr/social/down/transformative_change_accord.pdf

A list of statutes that fall under the responsibility of the ministry can be found at:
www.leg.bc.ca/procs/allacts/arr.htm

Definitions of terms related to Aboriginal peoples can be found at:
http://www.gov.bc.ca/arr/index.html